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SUBJECT: UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1874 ON NORTH
KOREA: ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND FOR POSTS' USE

¶1. The United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1874 on June 12. This resolution unequivocally condemns North Korea's May 25 claimed nuclear test, imposes unprecedented new sanctions measures to address the threat posed by North Korea's nuclear and missile proliferation activities, demands that the DPRK to commit itself to denuclearization and urges the DPRK to reengage in political dialogue. With the passage of Resolution 1874, North Korea now faces a strengthened sanctions and inspection regime and sinks deeper into its self-imposed isolation. This cable provides additional details for posts to draw upon in discussions with government officials and the public, and includes the text of the U.S. explanation of vote in the Security Council. A fact sheet is available to INFOCENTRAL. Posts should also draw on Ambassador Susan Rice's June 12 press briefing at the White House, which should be posted soon at www.whitehouse.gov.

¶2. What the Resolution Does

Resolution 1874 condemns in the strongest terms North Korea's nuclear test and states clearly the Council's demands. The resolution:

-Demands that the DPRK not conduct any additional nuclear tests or missile launches.

-Demands that the DPRK return to the NPT and IAEA safeguards.

-Requires that the DPRK abandon all nuclear programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner.

-Calls on the DPRK to return to the Six Party Talks without precondition.

¶3. Sanctions Measures. Resolution 1874 includes five broad categories of sanctions in response to the claimed nuclear test.

-A total ban on arms exports (and expansion of the ban on arms imports).

The DPRK is prohibited from transferring any arms (including conventional weapons) to another country. Member states are required to prevent imports to the DPRK of any arms, except for small arms/light weapons. States must notify the DPRK Sanctions Committee before transferring any small arms/light weapons.

-New financial sanctions to limit the ability of the DPRK to fund WMD and ballistic missile-related activities.

States and international financial institutions are called upon not to enter into new grants or concessional loans or provide public financial support (e.g. export credits, loans or insurance) for trade with the DPRK.

States are called upon to freeze or deny assets or financial services in any situation where such assets might be used to support nuclear and missile proliferation.

- Enhanced inspection provisions for ships suspected of carrying proscribed goods, such as WMD or ballistic missile parts. States are called upon to inspect cargo in their territory if there are reasonable grounds to believe that a vessel or aircraft is carrying banned goods.

States are called upon to allow inspections of their flag vessels on the high seas if reasonable grounds exist to believe that the cargo contains prohibited items, and, if they refuse to consent, are required to direct the vessel to a port for inspection.

-States are required and authorized to seize and dispose of banned cargo.

-States are prohibited from providing "bunkering" services (e.g., fuel or water) to any vessel suspected of carrying banned cargo.

-Designation of new entities, individuals and goods for sanctions. The DPRK Sanctions Committee will, within thirty days, designate additional entities, and/or individuals linked to the DPRK's nuclear and missile proliferation activities to be subject to measures such as asset freezes or travel bans. The Committee will also consider banning additional proliferation-sensitive items from being transferred to/from the DPRK.

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-Improved mechanisms for monitoring sanctions implementation. The DPRK Sanctions Committee will have an enhanced mandate to focus on compliance, investigations and outreach. A Panel of Experts (POE), as in many other sanctions regimes, will be established to support the Committee's efforts to monitor and improve implementation.

¶4. Following is the explanation of vote delivered by Ambassador Rosemary DiCarlo, U.S. Alternate Representative for Special Political Affairs on North Korea, in the Security Council on June 12, 2009.

Begin text: Thank you, Mr. President. The United States welcomes the unanimous adoption of Resolution 1874. This resolution provides a strong and united international response to North Korea's test of a nuclear device. The message of this resolution is clear: North Korea's behavior is unacceptable to the international community, and the international community is determined to respond. North Korea should return without conditions to a process of peaceful dialogue. It should honor its previous commitments to denuclearize the Korean Peninsula. It should shun provocation and proliferation. But for now, its choices have led it to face markedly stronger sanctions from the international community.

This resolution condemns North Korea's nuclear test in the strongest terms. It strengthens and enhances sanctions on North Korea in five critically important areas: by imposing a total embargo on arms exports from North Korea and significantly expanding the ban on arms imports; by creating a wholly new framework for states to cooperate in the inspection of ships and aircraft suspected to be carrying weapons of mass destruction or other banned goods; by calling on states and international financial institutions to disrupt the flow of funds that could support North Korea's missile, nuclear, or proliferation activities; by committing to designate for targeted sanctions additional goods, entities, and individuals

involved in North Korea's illicit behavior; and, finally, by strengthening the mechanisms to monitor and tighten the implementation of this toughened new sanctions regime. These measures are innovative, they are robust, and they are unprecedented.

Mr. President, North Korea chose a path of provocation. As President Obama has said, actions must have consequences. Resolution 1874 has seen to it that they do. This resolution will give us new tools to impair North Korea's ability to proliferate and threaten international stability. We are particularly grateful to our colleagues on the Council, who have come together to help adopt this resolution; we thank them for their tremendous hard work in this process, for their good effort, and for their goodwill.

Above all, Mr. President, Resolution 1874 reflects the resolve of the international community and the Security Council, which has spoken with one voice. The United States stands firmly behind these provisions and is committing to ensuring its implementation.

Thank you, Mr. President. End Text.

¶5. Minimize Considered.
CLINTON